

1 Q. **Reference: 2022 Update, Vol. I, Tables 3 and 4.**

2 Table 3 shows that for the bridging period, 2023 to 2030, with no generation additions and
3 Holyrood, Hardwoods and Stephenville retired, the LOLH ≤ 2.8 criterion would not be met under
4 the seven scenarios considered. In Table 4, with the retention of the Holyrood TGS, the criterion
5 would be satisfied in scenarios 1 to 5 (except for 2030 for scenarios 3 and 5) but not for
6 scenarios 6 and 7. Does Hydro assess scenarios 6 and 7 to be reasonably likely? More
7 specifically, does it have a probability assessment for the scenarios?

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10 A. As stated in the "Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study – 2022 Update,"¹ Newfoundland and
11 Labrador Hydro does not have sufficient operational data on Labrador-Island Link ("LIL") forced
12 outage rates to inform a reasonable estimate of the bipole forced outage rate or a probability
13 distribution of likely forced outage rates. However, based on the experiences of other utilities, it
14 is not unreasonable to expect that the bipole forced outage rate of the LIL could reach 10%.²

¹ "Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study – 2022 Update," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, October 3, 2022, vol. I, sec. 4.2.1.

² "Reliability and Resource Adequacy Study – 2022 Update," Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, October 3, 2022, vol. I, att. 2.